3 Discussion

The data suggested that the monkeys learned Go/NoGo visual-discrimination tasks quickly. NoGo tasks were finished faster than Go tasks. From our observation, monkeys preferred to deal with new stimulus as NoGo tasks at first, especially in the beginning of this training program, and when they found they made a mistake, they corrected it quickly. Some new stimulus, for example plastic, caused the monkeys a great deal of difficulty; they couldn't remember this type of cue and made many mistakes. There were also some other mistakes resulting from the monkey's curiosity; the Go stimuli were complex and colourful and significantly different. They had never seen them before, so they looked at them much more than 500 ms when these stimuli were displayed in the first few trials, although they knew this type of cue. There existed many other factors which affected the correct rate of new stimulus, including sounds, the monkey's mood and health condition. The monkey must pay much attention to this visual-discrimination task, because 500 ms is very short. Anything which distracted the monkey's attention, decreased the correct rate and criterion. In general, the way for training monkeys to do this visual-discrimination task was effective and efficient.

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江西省中国瘰螈分布的新记录

A New Record of *Paramesotriton chinensis* in Jiangxi Province

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江西地区已有两栖动物计2目8科38种(Zhu, 1994)，其中有尾类已有记录为3种：大鲵(*Andrias davidianus*)、东方蝾螈(*Cynops orientalis*)和肥螈(*Paehytriton brevipes*)。最近笔者在江西永新县深远山自然保护区陆生脊椎动物调查中，发现了蝾螈科(Salamandridae)瘰螈属(*Paramesotrlton*)一种有尾类动物，为江西省分布的新记录。现报道如下，作为该物种地理分布的资料参考。

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1 采集时间和地点

中国瘰螈[*Paramesotriton chinensis* (Gary, 1895)]标本由宋玉赞采集于2006年5月17日江西省永新县深远山自然保护区船坪附近小溪，海拔352—576 m，地理坐标为26°45.1′N，114°10.4′E。此批标本共有8个，其编号为JGS2006051701—JGS2006051708，现保存于江西井冈山国家级自然保护区管理局野生动物保护研究所。

2 主要形态特征

该螈个体较大，雄性全长143 mm，雌性为162 mm。头部扁平，头长大于头宽；唇褶明显。皮肤粗糙，有大的瘰粒：头两侧各有一条腺质脊棱，背面瘰粒分布均匀。背两侧脊棱较低平，背嵴棱明显。尾短于头体长，雄性尾鳍高起。体腹面从吻下到腹部有大小不一的橘红色斑，稀疏而显著(Tian & Jiang, 1986)；体背和体侧为黑褐色。中国瘰螈永新地区标本的量度见表1。

表1 中国瘰螈永新地区标本的量度

Tab.1 Specimen measurements of *Paramesotriton chinensis* in Yongxin area, Jiangxi Province

特征 Characteristics	量度 Measurement(mm)	
	♂ ($n=5$)	♀ ($n=3$)
全长 Full length(body and tail)	143 ± 8	162 ± 7
体长 Length of body	76 ± 11	82 ± 5
头长 Length of brain	21 ± 2	23 ± 1
头宽 Width of brain	15 ± 1.83	16 ± 1
尾长 Length of tail	67 ± 9	80 ± 6
鼻间距 Internasal distance	4.02 ± 0.16	4.13 ± 0.11
眼间距 Intereye distance	9.01 ± 0.78	10.11 ± 0.13
前肢长 Length of forelegs	23 ± 3.06	27 ± 1.73
后肢长 Length of hind legs	24 ± 2.81	28 ± 0.19
眼径 Width of eye	4.23 ± 0.27	4.67 ± 0.17
吻长 Width of mouth	8.01 ± 0.36	8.51 ± 0.24

3 与其他地区中国瘰螈形态的差异

与浙江、安徽、湖南、广东、广西和重庆标本(Xie et al, 2004; Fei, 1999)比较，永新标本个体较大；尾下纵行斑为显著的橘红色；体腹面从吻下开始就有橘红色斑块；吻显著长于眼径；眼间距约2倍于眼径。

4 生态习性

生活在小的流溪中，水面宽5—10 m，栖息水位较浅，为0.5—1 m。水栖性强，越冬后几乎就生活在水中。本次采集量大、偶然捕获率高，说明本地区该物种的种群数量较为丰富，为优势物种。

5 保护现状

该螈未列入《中国濒危动物红皮书·两栖爬行类》(Zhao, 1998)和《国家重点保护野生动物名录》。由于有一定经济价值，被捕捉作观赏和药用，种群数量会有所下降。

6 分布

该螈已知在浙江、安徽、湖南、福建、广东、广西、和重庆等地有分布(Xie et al, 2004; Fei, 1999)；而本报道为该物种在江西的分布点。该分布点的发现对该物种的动物地理学研究有一定意义。

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